FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A **SUMMARY.** *Korean truce negotiations resumed.*
A-bomb tests: Russia's 3d, U.S.' smallest.
Pres. Truman asked Reds to stop fighting UN majority.
Conservative victory indicated in British election returns.
UN Security Council tabled Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.
Suez crisis with Britain inspired pro-Red riot in Egypt.
U.S. ended state of war with Germany.

Domestic News. *Congress adjourned after spending $91.6 billion, raising taxes $5.7 billion.*
Pres. Truman named Gen. Mark Clark envoy to Vatican, Jessup to UN; no Senate action on either.
Vice Pres. Barkley's secretary involved in RFC probe.
B *Wildcat dock strike tied up New York, Boston harbors.*
Wm. Remington reindicted on perjury charges in Red case.

KOREA

Truce Parleys Resumed. The main UN & Communist truce teams headed by Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy & Lt. Gen. Nam Il resumed negotiations Oct. 25 after a 63-day lapse. They met in Panmunjom under a new agreement on neutralizing the truce conference zone. They picked up where they left off Aug. 22 with discussions of a Korean cease-fire line. The conferees had
C not met since the Reds refused to attend a meeting Aug. 23 due to an alleged UN air attack on the former site, Kaesong.

The new neutrality agreement was reached by UN & Red liaison delegates Oct. 22. It was ratified by the UN truce team that day and the Reds' Oct. 24. On the UN's insistence they exchanged ratifications in writing so as to minimize future misunderstanding of the rules. The new agreement set up attack-free areas within a 1,000-yd. radius of Panmunjom, a 3-mi. radius of Kaesong (Red hq.) & a 3-mi. radius of Munsan (UN hq.). Roads from Kaesong & Munsan to Panmunjom also were neutralized and it was agreed that 15 MPs from each side will police the Panmunjom conference site. The Reds provided a circus tent,
D set up near the 4 huts standing in Panmunjom, as meeting place. The UN furnished huge colored balloons to warn aircraft away from the site. [See p. 330E]

Despite the resumption of the main truce negotiations there was still much pessimism on the UN side over chances for reaching a cease-fire agreement. Chinese Red Pres. Mao Tse-tung indicated an uncompromising stand on truce issues when he said in a Peking speech to the People's Political Consultative Conf. Oct. 23: The Communist war effort in Korea "must be carried on until the U.S. Govt. is willing to settle the question peacefully . . . on a just and reasonable basis." He said Red Chinese would not be in the Korean war had not Americans "occupied our
E Taiwan (Formosa), invaded the Korean Democratic People's Republic and pushed their attacks to our northeastern borders." [See pp. 329B-J, 314E]

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, in a message Oct. 20 to North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, again wished North Korea "successes in its heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of its homeland." He responded to Kim's message of thanks for Russian aid. [See p. 330D-E]

Allies Smash Kumsong. The Communists lost a supply stronghold on the central Korean battlefront this week when the Allies drove them from Kumsong. Climaxing a battle begun Oct. 13, the U.S. Army 24th & 2 ROK divisions fought through the hilly outskirts Oct. 19-23 and ruined the town and its supply stores by bombardment. U.S. tanks raided Kumsong daily Oct. 23-25, and it was controlled although not occupied by the UN. F

Red resistance near Yonchon on the western front died down Oct. 19. The recent drive there by the U.S. First Cavalry Div. restored a railroad link between Chorwon, on the central front, and Seoul. [See p. 330F-G]

Red Jets Widen Range. UN bombing raids on a Red airstrip and vital bridges in North Korea provoked a bolder challenge by Communist planes. Red jet fighters pursued UN raiders to the Korean east coast Oct. 24 for the first time in the war. USAF sources reported 20 MIG-15s destroyed or damaged (at least 7 were said to have crashed), 3 U.S. B-29 bombers & an F-84 Thunderjet lost Oct. 23 when about 150 MIGs intercepted a G
B-29 raid on Namsi airstrip, first jet fighter base in North Korea. The B-29s were escorted by about 100 U.S. jets. The Oct. 24 battle broke out when jet-escorted B-29s bombed a railroad bridge at Sunchon. 2 MIGs, one U.S. F-86 Sabrejet were reported lost. [See p. 330H]

Vandenberg on Russians. Radio conversations between MIG pilots in dogfights over North Korea are in Russian and "there sure as hell are no Chinese or Red Koreans flying those MIGs," Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, USAF Chief of Staff, said in Washington Oct. 22. He said the MIGs confine their operations to Red territory or "we'd find some dead Russians" in shot-down Communist planes. On the outcome of jet battles: "Our boys H
are knocking their socks off." (A Pentagon spokesman said Oct. 22 that the Reds have well over 1,200 planes, half of them jets, in Manchuria. He said 90 MIGs had been destroyed or probably destroyed, 204 damaged since June 30.) [See 330D, 321F]

See Reds Weakening. U.S. 8th Army sources in Seoul said Oct. 20: Battlefield casualties have so weakened the Reds they no longer employ "human sea" attacks; constant UN air raids on Red communications are drying up enemy supply lines and the Reds rely increasingly on carts & human "piggy-back" carriers as well as trucks to move supplies because railroads are knocked out.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, J
said Oct. 22 the Reds are losing about 7,000 trucks a month to UN air raids. The USAF reported Oct. 22 that its June 30-Oct. 15 attacks destroyed or damaged 28,900 Red motor vehicles, 173 locomotives, 6,300 railway cars, 120 railway tunnels, 751 bridges. 16,356 enemy-held buildings & 62 Red tanks, also inflicted 7,800 casualties on the Communists. This was accomplished through 34,772 attack sorties. USAF losses during the period: 53 planes (10 in aerial combat). [See pp. 330H, 321E, 305K]

Casualties. A Defense Dept. report Oct. 24 said U.S. casualties in Korea reached 92,997 (15,688 dead) Oct. 19. Tokio reported Oct. 21 that 4 UN minesweepers were sunk, 28 other vessels damaged by Red mines or gunfire, 534 Navy & Marine K
planes lost from all causes in the war to Oct. 1. The U.S. 8th Army estimated Oct. 23 that Korean & Chinese Red battle casualties totaled 29,275 Oct. 13-19. [See pp. 330J, 321H]

Relief. Price inflation will add to the cost of relief for war refugees in Korea next winter, the UN Comm. on Relief & Re-

habilitation of Korea reported Oct. 22. It said $58,119,266 has been spent by the UN for relief of Korean civilians to date. The U.S. contributed $41,859,551, others $16,259,715. [See p. 321J]

WEST Vs. EAST

Soviets, U.S. Test A-Bombs. A 3d Soviet "atomic explosion" was announced by the White House Oct. 22—the day the U.S. set off its smallest A-bomb. White House Press Secy. Joseph Short refused to explain why the 2d Russian blast was called an "atomic bomb" explosion, the first and 3d only "atomic explosions." The 2 blasts raised the total of man-made nuclear explosions to 20. [See pp. 321K-322A]

The American blast, the 7th in continental U.S. but believed to be the 17th set off by the U.S. [see p. 313K], took place at 6 a.m. in the Nevada atomic proving grounds at Yucca Flat, 70 miles northwest of Las Vegas. It was delayed by an electrical failure Oct. 19—first time an atomic shot has been spoiled by mechanical difficulties. According to unofficial reports, the bomb may have weighed less than 100 lbs. and been equivalent in power to a ton of TNT. People in Las Vegas neither saw the flash nor heard the blast. Troops in Nevada for atomic maneuvers did not participate. [See p. 300N]

The U.S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. Oct. 19 urged "greater boldness and more scientific daring" in speeding the atomic weapons program. It said the Atomic Energy Comm. should even risk an occasional "failure" in the interests of speed. It also urged "increased use of thorium" in A-bombs since thorium is more plentiful than uranium. It condemned recent strikes at A-bomb plants.* [See p. 305H]

Canada reported Oct. 24 that it has started construction of its 3d and largest atomic energy pile, a $30 million reactor being built at Chalk River, Ont. This will raise Canada's atomic energy investment to $70 million. [See p. 21C]

'Russia's Defeat & Occupation.' *Collier's* devoted its entire Oct. 27 issue (130 pp.) to one theme: "Preview of the War We Do Not Want: Russia's Defeat & Occupation 1952-1960." It summarized World War III as follows:

1952—Red Army invades Yugoslavia after attempted assassination of Marshal Tito; West declares war on Russia; A-bombing of U.S. & Russia begins; UN troops halt Red offensive in Europe with atomic artillery. 1953—10,000 suicide paratroopers & airborne units wipe out Soviet A-bomb stockpile in Urals; Washington, Moscow A-bombed. 1954—Uprisings begin in USSR & satellites as UN "parachutes Russian emigrés into Soviet Union to aid dissident groups"; UN forces take Warsaw, enter Ukraine, seize Vladivostok as Red Army disintegrates. 1955—Hostilities cease; UN occupation of satellite nations & Ukraine begins; UNITOC—United Nations Temporary Occupation Command—set up in Moscow.

Writers included Robert E. Sherwood, Lowell Thomas, Arthur Koestler, Stuart Chase, Walter Reuther, J. B. Priestley, Erwin Canham, Walter Winchell, Allan Nevins and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith. Dissident view: I. F. Stone, who recalled in N.Y. *Daily Compass* Oct. 25 that Napoleon & Hitler thought Russia would collapse without a fight. [See pp. 295P, 292L, 259B]

Truman Bids Reds Support UN. Pres. Truman said Oct. 24 (UN's 6th anniversary) he hopes Russian leaders and their satellites will soon "come to see that it is utterly foolish to oppose the united will of all the other peoples of the world for peace and justice." He urged the Reds to stop "attacking the UN" in Korea. But he said that until the Reds decide to cooperate peacefully through the UN "there must be no slackening of our effort to check aggression and to build up the defense of the free world." Mr. Truman spoke at cornerstone-laying ceremonies for a new Dist. of Columbia Red Cross Hq. building in Washington. He also appealed for more blood donations to save wounded soldiers in Korea. [See p. 330B]

U.S. Amb.-to-Russia Alan G. Kirk said in a New York speech Oct. 18: "We cannot negotiate with Russia when we are weak." He said the U.S. must have "actual strength in being, not potential," to impress the Russians and bring about an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations. [See p. 329J]

*AFL unions have called 18 strikes at atomic installations in Paducah, Ky. and 11 at Dana, Ind. so far this year, the AEC reported Sept. 27. It estimated lost manhours at 651,495. 13 strikes costing 580,700 manhours have occurred at Oak Ridge since Dec. 1949. [See p. 229E]

The Moscow *Literary Gazette* derided U.S. "chatter" about peace Oct. 20. *New Times* said in an editorial Oct. 24 that Russia is willing to negotiate agreements on major issues but the U.S. "is not taking even one step toward such improvement." *Bolshevik*, a Communist Party magazine, published a defense Oct. 21 of the plans of Red parties in capitalist countries to turn those states into "people's democracies" after gaining the majority in the present parliaments. [See p. 329K]

The Soviet Police Com. announced Oct. 14 that 96 million Soviet citizens have signed this year's World Peace Partisan petition for a Big 5 anti-war pact. [See p. 66N]

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said Oct. 17 that "internal inspection" of Russia's atomic industries by an international control authority is the "minimum thing we must demand" for world disarmament. He made the statement while watching U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers from aboard the aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* off Corsica. [See p. 82M]

USSR Anti-Reds. The Voice of America said Oct. 20 it had learned of an uprising of collective farm peasants in the Kazak SSR (Kazakhstan) 2 months ago against seizure of small private garden plots under a new Govt. collectivization plan. It said Soviet security troops beat down peasant resistance but the uprising was probably the USSR's most serious in a decade. State Dept. officials added Oct. 23 they see no chance for a serious revolt in the Soviet Union in the foreseeable future, do not think there is any strong anti-Red resistance movement. [See p. 298L]

Edward M. O'Connor, U.S. Displaced Persons Commissioner, told a United Ukrainian American Relief Com. meeting in Philadelphia Oct. 3 that an organization should be formed to work for freedom of non-Russian people of the Soviet Union. Assumption that the entire USSR is Russian is "the most common misunderstanding" about it, he said. He cited figures showing that 110,567,405 or 54.7% of the USSR population of 202,087,877 [see p. 283M] is non-Russian. His figures on the most populous of the 16 Soviet republics:

	Total Pop.	Russian*	Non-Russian	% Non-Russ.
Russian (inc. Siberia)	114,337,428	83,923,672	30,413,756	26.6
Ukrainian	42,272,943	3,889,111	38,383,832	90.8
White (Byelo) Russian	10,525,511	757,837	9,767,674	92.8
Uzbek (southwest Asia)	6,601,619	369,691	6,231,928	94.4
Kazak (west Asia)	6,458,175	1,272,290	5,185,915	80.3

*Russians developed in what is now eastern half of European USSR. They differ from such peoples as Ukrainians, White Russians, Georgians, etc. whose territories are now included in Soviet Union. Communists contend that 54% of entire USSR population is Russian. [See p. 267F-G]

Soviet-Bloc Moves. The N.Y. *Times* reported from Vienna Oct. 24 that Soviet satellite states in East Europe are in an economic "state of crisis" because of lagging production and "none will fulfill state plans for this year." It cited numerous recent official admissions of slow coal-mine production and labor trouble in Hungary & Czechoslovakia. UP quoted Czech travelers in Vienna Oct. 22 as saying the Soviet bloc has set up a "united general staff" in Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad), Czech. under Marshal Ivan S. Konev, Soviet Deputy Defense Minister [see p. 46E], to offset Gen. Eisenhower's Atlantic pact organization.

The Stockholm newspaper *Stockholms-Tidningen* said Oct. 8 that the Russians are carrying out another large-scale shift of vital industries to comparatively safe locations east of the Volga River. London's Royal Institute for Intl. Affairs estimated Oct. 2 that 150,000 Communist Party leaders & members had been imprisoned, 1,000,000 persons deported in Soviet bloc countries since the Cominform's break with Yugoslavia. [See 329F, 292A, 254P]

NATO Forces. The 12 Atlantic Council deputies in London signed an agreement Oct. 22 to admit Turkey & Greece to the Atlantic Pact. U.S. Gen. Omar N. Bradley returned home Oct. 18 after a trip to Greece & Turkey to discuss their role in the North Atlantic Treaty Org. [See p. 298D]

A 2,000-man advance guard of the U.S. 43d Infantry Div., first Natl. Guard division ever sent to Europe in time of peace, landed in Bremerhaven Oct. 20. Arrival of the New Englander 43d will give Gen. Eisenhower 18 combat-ready divisions under his direct command. Canada announced Oct. 18 it will send the NATO 12,000 troops & airmen before January. [See 277N, 59J]

Collins Sees Yugoslav Army. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, conferred with Marshal Tito and Col. Gen. Kocha Popovic, Chief of the Yugoslav General Staff, in Belgrade Oct. 14-15. He toured Yugoslav military installations Oct. 16-17 to see Yugoslav Army units on maneuvers. Collins was said to

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have discussed with Tito the possibility of assigning a U.S. military advisory mission to Yugoslavia. [See pp. 327D, 274H-J]

British Elections. An estimated 30 million Britons elected 624 members of a new House of Commons Oct. 25 and indications were that Conservatives were returned to power. Labor, which always leads in early British election returns from industrial areas, had lost 11 seats and thus its Parliamentary majority of 5 when returns from 323 constituencies were in early Oct. 26. At that point Labor had won 175 seats, Conservatives 145, Liberals 2, Irish Labor 1. [See p. 334E]

MIDDLE EAST

UN Tables Iranian Dispute. The UN Security Council, Flushing, N.Y., unable to pass a resolution for British-Iranian oil negotiations, adjourned debate on the question indefinitely Oct. 19. It decided to wait for the Intl. Court of Justice to rule (probably in January) on a jurisdictional issue: whether the Iranian oil dispute is international and subject to the Court's jurisdiction. Iran contends that the dispute is an internal matter not subject to intervention by any UN agency.

A watered-down British resolution asking that Iran negotiate with Britain on the question of oil nationalization was abandoned for lack of 7 favorable votes required for adoption. With Britain bound to abstain as a party to the dispute, the resolution had only 6 voting backers (U.S., France, Brazil, India, Netherlands, Turkey). Yugoslavia favored a request for British-Iranian negotiations, opposed the British measure because of a controversial clause claiming UN jurisdiction over the dispute. Russia wanted the whole issue dropped from the Council's agenda on grounds it is an internal dispute and the UN has no right to intercede.

Mossadegh in Washington. Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, who pleaded his country's case before the Security Council, went to Washington Oct. 23 and conferred with Pres. Truman on the possibility of new Anglo-Iranian talks. Mossadegh took up quarters in Walter Reed Hospital, met there with State Secy. Dean G. Acheson and other U.S. officials Oct. 24-25. During a welcome to Philadelphia Oct. 22, Mossadegh reiterated that Iran has thrown out Britons who "seized greedily" upon the country's natural riches and will not negotiate on the question of oil nationalization. But he said the door is open for Britain "to negotiate for the purchase of oil from Iran." [See pp. 330N-331A]

Suez-Sudan Dispute. The British tightened their control of the Suez Canal Zone & Sudan this week and retaliated against Egypt for trying to oust British forces from both areas. Egyptians staged anti-British, pro-Russian demonstrations.

The British held up all shipments of military equipment to Egypt Oct. 22 and took control same day of the city of Suez, at the southern end of the canal zone. They also halted shipment of goods from the canal zone to Egypt Oct. 23 because Egypt failed to supply more railroad equipment to the reinforced British Suez garrison. Request for the equipment was made under the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty which Egypt has denounced. When Egyptian officials tried Oct. 24 to withhold permits for British ships to enter the canal, the British Navy overrode them.

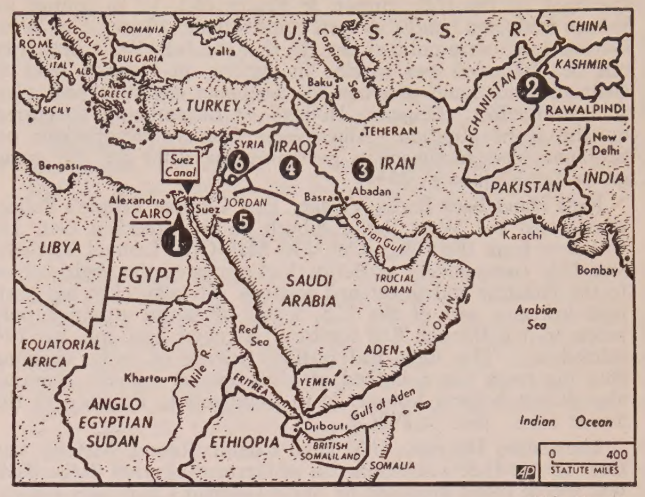
An Egyptian note to Britain Oct. 21 protested that British troops in Suez acted as though they were patroling a "conquered country." Rumors were circulated Oct. 21 that Premier Mustapha el Nahas Pasha's Cabinet was discussing a possible Egyptian pact with Russia. Nahas Pasha called Britain "the enemy" Oct. 22 and said, "We are about to bring him to a severe accounting."

A pro-Russian, anti-British demonstration was staged outside the Soviet Legation in Cairo by 3,000 Egyptians Oct. 23 when a halfday holiday was taken in Cairo & Alexandria to protest the shooting of several Egyptians in the Suez zone Oct. 16. There were more minor disorders in the canal zone this week, and Britain announced plans Oct. 22 to send 3,000 more troops. 4,000 reinforcements were sent previously.

In Khartoum, capital of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British Gov. Gen. Sir Robert G. Rowe barred 2 Egyptian military & education officials from returning to the territory Oct. 19 after a trip to Cairo. He said their return might endanger "public order." The Constituent Commission, which includes representatives of all Sudanese parties except the anti-British, pro-Egyptian Ashigga, drafted a message to the UN Oct. 22 asking that an international commission be sent to Sudan pending establishment of self-rule. The message was held up by Howe until the Commission would say it did not want a UN commission to replace the Gov. Gen.

Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi offered Oct. 8 to mediate the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. Pro-Egyptian demonstrations were held by Moslem youths in Damascus, Syria Oct. 19 & Beirut, Lebanon Oct. 23. [See p. 330J-M]

Trouble Zones Span Near East



Wide World

Centers of political crisis & violence dotted map of Middle East this week with Britain chief target of Arab wrath. Anti-British disorders in Egypt (1) followed Britain's use of force to keep foothold in Suez Canal Zone, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Egypt last week rejected U.S.-British plan for Middle East defense bloc to include Turkey.

New Premier took over in Pakistan following last week's assassination of Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan in Rawalpindi (2), near Kashmir & Afghanistan trouble zones. Premier of Iran (3) saw Pres. Truman about oil dispute after UN Security Council deferred action on British complaint. Meanwhile Iraq (4) seeks better terms on oil royalties, air bases from Britain. Enmity between Arab factions has caused recent strife in Jordan (5), Syria (6). [See map p. 195]

West Pushes Defense Plan. Plans for a Mid-Eastern defense system involving the U.S., Britain, France, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand & South Africa will be pushed despite Egypt's refusal to join, the U.S. State Dept. said Oct. 24. State Secy. Acheson commented Oct. 21 that Middle Eastern developments must not "jeopardize the security of all the rest of us." On Egypt's renunciation of its British treaty: Egypt "can't throw its international obligations overboard." [See pp. 330K, 322M]

GERMANY

U.S. Ends War State. A Congressional resolution to end the state of war between the U.S. & Germany was signed at 5:45 p.m. Oct. 19* by Pres. Truman. He issued a formal proclamation to put it into effect Oct. 24. The Senate completed Congressional action on the measure Oct. 18 and sent it to the White House. The act was not a peace treaty and did not alter U.S. occupation of Germany, but it declassifies Germans as enemy aliens in the U.S. Mr. Truman said this will make it easier to conduct business between Americans & Germans and is a step toward "restoration of German independence." A Western "peace contract" with West Germany to serve in lieu of a German-Allied peace treaty is now under negotiation.

The Senate, before passing the resolution Oct. 18, rejected an amendment to reopen settlements made on German claims for seizure of properties under the World War II "Trading with the Enemy" act. Opponents said this would have benefited only the Ernest K. Halbach family, which has accepted $557,000 for former I. G. Farbenindustrie properties. [See pp. 333N, 298H-J, 242M; Vol. X, 276F]

(Russia's 3d protest note to France warning that French support of Western use of German troops would be regarded as a breach of the 1944 French-Soviet pact was received in Paris Oct. 19. Previous Soviet notes Dec. 16 & Sept. 11 were rejected by France.) [See pp. 329K-330A, 194A, 156B, 3F]

*9 years, 10 months, 8 days, 2 hrs. & 40 mins. after the war declaration was signed by FDR Dec. 11, 1941. Termination act was signed 5 years, 5 months, 12 days, 22 hrs. & 4 mins. after Germany's formal surrender near Rheims, France May 8, 1945. [See Vol. V, p. 141L; I, 465E-F]

Bonn Gets Trade Rights. The West German Govt. was given the right by the U.S., Britain & France Oct. 19 to control its foreign trade and handle its own constitutional affairs. The West Germans also were notified Oct. 19 that the Intl. Ruhr Authority can be disbanded and specific limitations on German steel & coal industries removed when the Schuman coal-steel pool plan goes into effect. Belgium, Holland & Luxembourg concurred on the Ruhr question. Allied-West German negotiations on Schuman plan arrangements governing the Ruhr are still going on in Bonn. [See p. 283P]

Reds Hand Back Berlin Village. East German People's Police, who seized the West Berlin suburb of Steinstuecken Oct. 18, withdrew from the village Oct. 23. Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, U.S. commandant in Berlin, had protested the Reds' action to the Russians and threatened reprisals. Steinstuecken has been regarded as a part of the U.S. sector of Berlin although only access to it is through Red territory. It covers 3 sq. mi., has 194 inhabitants. The Reds had justified seizure of it by charging that the town was a hotbed of black market activity, claiming also that it belongs historically to Brandenburg Province in the Soviet zone. [See p. 298G]

Unification Dispute. U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy said Oct. 18 the U.S. will indorse an all-German election if the Reds will accept terms proposed by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. However, McCloy said the U.S. does not support Adenauer's demand that the Oder-Neisse territories be included in the German voting area. He said the future of those territories must be decided in the final German-Allied peace conference. The U.S., Britain & France sent Adenauer notes Oct. 15 indorsing his plan for a UN-checked all-Germany election. [See 323L]

East Germany. A new 3-year East German-Russian trade agreement will make East Germany "absolutely safe" from economic boycott by the West, Gerhart Eisler said Oct. 15. Eisler said the Russians will trade iron ore, scrap metal, chemicals, meat & fat for German tools, optical products, porcelain & glass. An East German-Red Chinese cultural agreement was announced Oct. 12. Prices were reduced 10%-80% on several items of consumer goods and rationing was discontinued on soap, synthetic textiles, jam, syrup & synthetic honey by East Germany Oct. 5. [See pp. 243A, 242H, 91C]

Russia opened a new $3 million embassy on Unter den Linden, Berlin, Oct. 9. It was built from pink & black marble stripped from the ruins of Hitler's Reichschancellory. [See p. 219J]

Nazis. Canada refused Oct. 22 a West German Govt. request to free ex-Maj. Gen. Kurt Meyer, under life sentence for the shooting of 18 Canadian prisoners of war in 1944. He has been transferred from a Canadian prison to one in the British zone of Germany. [See Vol. VI, p. 21B]

West German Chancellor Adenauer acknowledged to his Parliament Oct. 16 that 134 ex-Naxis Party members hold jobs in his Forgn. Ministry along with 130 others who worked for the Nazi Forgn. Ministry. He said 249 in the Bonn Forgn. Ministry were never Nazis and those who were have renounced Nazi doctrines. [See pp. 323P, 235E-F; Vol. X, 131D]

(Adenauer's Christian Dem. Party proposed Oct. 21 that the historic German hymn *Deutschland Ueber Alles* be West Germany's national anthem. The party recommended that the first 2 verses, which are nationalistic be discarded and only the 3d verse, which attacks nationalism, retained.)

Dr. Werner Richter, who fled to the U.S. during the Hitler era and became a U.S. citizen, became president of the U. of Bonn Oct. 18. . . . **Plebiscite** must be held in South Baden, Wuerttemberg-Baden & Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern (U.S. zone) before Dec. 16 to determine whether the 3 states want to merge, the West German Constitutional Court ruled Oct. 23. [See p. 284B; Vol. IX, 154D]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Names Clark to Vatican. Pres. Truman nominated Gen. Mark Wayne Clark, 55, an Episcopalian, as the first U.S. Ambassador to "the State of Vatican City" Oct. 20. He said that "direct diplomatic relations will assist in coordinating the effort to combat the Communist menace." The surprise nomination went to the Senate the day Congress adjourned, and no action was taken to confirm it. Following protests by some Protestant leaders against naming an envoy to the Holy See, the White House announced Oct. 23 that Mr. Truman will not give Clark a recess appointment. He will wait until Congress reconvenes and acts on the nomination and on a companion request to exempt Clark from an 1870 law barring military officers from civilian Govt. posts. Clark, chief of the Army Field Forces and commander of the U.S. troops that freed Rome from the Nazis in World War II, has said he would not accept the appointment if it requires his retirement from the Army. [See p. 315K]

Protestant protest was based on the belief that formal exchange of ambassadors with the head of the Roman Catholic Church violated the principle of separation of state & church (Mr. Truman told reporters Oct. 25 that he did not think appointment of an envoy to the Vatican violated this principle) and gave recognition to one church that was denied to others. Protestants also asked whether this would change the status of such papal appointees in the U.S. as cardinals and bishops. Some called Mr. Truman's act a political move to win big-city Catholic votes. Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, president of the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S., which represents 32 million Protestants, predicted that it would cause "unhappy controversy & great division among the American people." Pres. Truman's own Baptist pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden, said he had tried to dissuade Mr. Truman from the move. Chrmn. Tom Connally (D., Tex.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., which will have to act on the nomination, was opposed because he considered Clark "unfit" for high office. Clark has been repeatedly denounced in Texas for his handling of the largely Texan 36th Div. at the disastrous Rapido River assault in Italy. [See Vol. X, p. 385M; VI, 189J-K]

Vatican and general Catholic reaction to the move was overwhelmingly favorable. Communists denounced the proposed U.S. Embassy as a projected new spy post within an espionage center, a charge denied by the Vatican's *L'Osservatore Romano*.

37 other nations, some predominantly Protestant, maintain diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The U.S. had diplomatic ties with the Holy See during 1848-68, when the Papal States governed by the Pope covered 16,000 square miles, but Congress ordered these relations severed. Since then the U.S. resumed diplomatic ties only once—and then only tentatively—when FDR appointed Myron C. Taylor as his unpaid personal representative to the Pope in 1939. He served until 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 20B]

Names Jessup to UN. The President gave Amb.-at-Large Philip C. Jessup a recess or interim appointment Oct. 22 as member of the U.S. delegation to the UN Gen. Assembly meeting in Paris next month. He acted after the Senate confirmed 9 of his other nominations Oct. 19 but avoided voting on Jessup. Mr. Truman defended Jessup against charges linking him to communism. He called them "utterly without foundation," supported by "so-called documentation" which "bordered on fraud." He noted that the Senate had confirmed Jessup 5 times, 3 as UN delegate. Some Republicans criticized his move.

The 9 confirmed Oct. 19: delegates Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Warren R. Austin, Rep. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) and Rep. John M. Vorys (R., O.) and alternate delegates John Sherman Cooper, Amb. Ernest A. Gross, Benjamin V. Cohen, Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss & the Rev. Dr. Channing H. Tobias. [See p. 332G-K]

Adm. Charles Maynard Cooke (retired) testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee Oct. 19 that Jessup favored ending aid to the Chinese Nationalists in Nov. 1949 but generally supported an overall anti-Communist policy. He also said John Carter Vincent objected in 1947 to giving the Nationalists obsolete U.S. ammunition in Tsingtao but was overruled by Gen George C. Marshall, then State Secretary. [See p. 333C]

Calls 'Ike' Fine Candidate. Pres. Truman, commenting on a N.Y. *Herald Tribune* editorial which indorsed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as Republican Presidential nominee, said Oct. 25 that the paper had picked a fine candidate. [See p. 292M]

Harmon Trophy to Schilling. Pres. Truman presented the Harmon Intl. Air Trophy Oct. 23 to Col. David C. Schilling, 33, who made the first non-stop jet plane flight across the Atlantic, as the outstanding aviator of 1950. [See p. 223L]

Bills Signed. $56,937,808,030 military appropriation, Oct. 18. [See p. 332B-C] . . . Taft-Hartley law amendment authorizing union shops without polling employes, Oct. 22. [See p. 324F-G]

Appointments. Joseph C. Duggan as an Asst. Attorney General Oct. 17. . . . John Thomas Schneider as Asst. Commerce Secretary Oct. 20. [See Vol. X, p. 37M]

Resignation. Myron M. Cowen as Amb. to the Philippines Oct. 23 to become a special assistant to State Secy. Dean Acheson and put into effect the new U.S. defense treaties with the Philippines, Australia & New Zealand. [See p. 282E; Vol. IX, 49D]

CONGRESS

Adjournment. The 82d Congress' First Session adjourned *sine die* Oct. 20, the House finishing business at 5:46 p.m., the Senate at 6:36 p.m. The 2d Session will meet Jan. 8. [See p. 5P]

In the nearly 10 months of its first session, the 82d Congress appropriated $91,626,563,164, raised taxes by $5.691 billion, conducted 133 separate inquiries, passed 180 public & 338 private laws. Pres. Truman vetoed 8 of the laws; 2 vetoes were overridden. The House met on 163 days, passed 1,186 bills; the Senate sat 172 days, approved 948 bills. Highlights of the session:

Bills Passed	Defeated
$56.9 billion arms appropriation	Admin.'s omnibus housing bill
$7.3 billion for foreign aid	**Investigations**
$5.691 billion tax increase	Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ouster
Weakened Defense Production Act	Far Eastern policy
Draft-UMT, lowering draft age to 18½	Troops to Europe
$196 million grain loan to India	Crime & political corruption
2-year extension of weakened reciprocal trade agreements act	RFC loan influence
$1.635 billion defense housing bill	Tax bureau irregularities
Authorization to share atomic data	Ethics in Govt.
Higher Govt. salaries	Communism
Taft-Hartley union shop curb eased	Disposal of war surplus
Free servicemen's insurance	Election of Sen. John Marshall Butler (R., Md.) [See p. 6F-G]

Tax Boost Passed. A $5.691 billion-a-year compromise tax increase was passed by the House, 185-160, Oct. 19 and signed by Pres. Truman Oct. 20. It will produce only $2.764 billion in extra taxes this fiscal year. The tax rise for most individuals will be 11¾%. For persons with incomes less than $2,000, the rise will be 11%. The increases for higher income earners (over $28,800) range down to as little as 1½%. Total increase in individual taxes: $2.414 billion. The tax on long-term capital gains will go up from 25% to 26% Jan. 1. A rider authorizes states to publish their relief rolls and still get their share of federal welfare funds. (Gov. Herman Talmadge ordered Georgia relief rolls made public Oct. 22.) [See p. 293M] The House vote was 147 D., 37 R., 1 Ind. for the bill; 126 R., 34 D. against it. Mr. Truman, signing it, said it did not provide enough revenue (he had asked for $10 billion), failed to close loopholes and gave the rich new means to "escape paying their proper share of the national tax load." [See p. 332A-B]

Foreign Aid Voted. A compromise $7,328,903,976 foreign aid appropriation was passed by both houses and sent to the President Oct. 20. It contained $4,818,852,457 in military & $1.02 billion in economic aid for West Europe; $396 million military, $160 million economic aid for Africa & the Near East; $535 million military, $237 million economic aid for Asia; $38 million military, $21 million economic aid for Latin America. Spain got $100 million (not an Admin. request). [See p. 322J]

Other Appropriations. Compromise $4 billion military construction bill containing $1 billion for secret overseas air bases; approved by both houses Oct. 20. [See p. 332B-C] . . . Compromise $1.675 billion supplemental appropriation for several Govt. agencies including the Office of Defense Production, Economic Stabilization Agency and Fed. Civil Defense Admin.; passed by both houses Oct. 20. [See p. 269D] . . . Compromise $597,262,713 for Army Engineers civil functions; approved by both houses Oct. 17. It contains $192,657,613 for rivers & harbors, $316,544,100 for flood control (the Senate completed passage of a $114,690,000 Midwest flood aid bill Oct. 17*) [see p. 324G], $60,500,000 for the lower Mississippi, $11,595,000 for the Panama Canal, $4,450,000 for cemeteries. [See p. 259K]

Veteran Car Veto Rejected. Pres. Truman's veto of a bill to give a $1,600 Govt. contribution toward purchase of an auto for every World War II or Korean War veteran who was blinded or who lost a hand or foot in battle was overridden by a 55-10 Senate vote Oct. 19 and 223-53 House vote Oct. 20. It had been vetoed Oct. 18. [See pp. 300A, 324G]

Other Legislation Passed. Bill raising postal revenues by about $117,416,000 a year; passed by both houses Oct. 19. It raised the postcard rate from 1¢ to 2¢ starting Feb. 1 and increased 2d class mail charges by 30% in 3 annual steps of 10% each. A move to raise the first class letter rate from 3¢ an ounce to 4¢ was abandoned. [See p. 300B] . . . $400-to-$800-a-year pay raises for the Post Office's 500,000 employes (total cost: $250 million a year); passed by Senate voice vote and 339-7 House vote Oct. 19.* [See p. 300C] . . . 10% raises ($300 a year minimum, $800 maximum) for 1,050,000 other Govt. employes (total cost: more than $400 million a year); approved by Senate voice vote and 315-26 House vote Oct. 19.* [See p. 300C] . . . 15% increase in retirement benefits for railroad workers; passed by Senate voice vote Oct. 15 and 339-0 House vote Oct. 19. [See p. 206A] . . . Stiffer penalties for narcotics law violation; passed by Senate voice vote and sent to President Oct. 20. [See p. 254B]

McIntire Elected. Clifford G. McIntire, 43, Republican potato farmer, was elected to Congress from Maine's 3d District Oct. 22 to succeed the late Rep. Frank Fellows. [See p. 280A]

*Signed by Pres. Truman Oct. 24.

INVESTIGATIONS

Barkley Aide in RFC Case. Mrs. Flo Bratten, secretary to Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, and Charles E. Shaver, counsel to the Senate Small Business Com., admitted to reporters Oct. 21 that they called on RFC officials last year to find out why the RFC had refused a $1,100,000 loan to build a Miami Beach luxury hotel. The RFC, which had rejected the loan 4 times, approved it a few days after the visit, but the hotel, which was to be called the Chalfonte, was never built.

Mrs. Bratten & Shaver said they acted out of friendship for Samuel Fleischer, president of Fleischer Engineering & Construction Co. of Minneapolis. After questioning by Senate Investigations Subcom. investigators Oct. 23, they told reporters that they also approached the RFC about a $325,000 loan to help Mercury Record Co. of Chicago go into television and that this too was granted. They denied being paid for such favors.

Mr. Barkley said Oct. 24: all his employes had standing orders not to help anybody do business with the Govt.; Mrs. Bratten apparently "misunderstood" these orders, but he did not want to make a "hasty judgment" and was therefore reserving decision on whether to dismiss her. Shaver resigned his Senate committee post Oct. 24, effective Oct. 31. [See p. 324J-K]

Tax Men Ousted. Forced resignation of Joseph P. Marcelle as Internal Revenue Collector for New York's First District (Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island) was announced Oct. 23. He was the 6th collector to quit or be ousted since April. Internal Revenue Comm. John B. Dunlap said Marcelle was forced out for his "personal actions" and that no "discrepancies" or "evidence of improper conduct in the performance . . . of his official duties" were discovered. Lipe Henslee was suspended as collector in Nashville for ill health Oct. 22 after an investigation showed "no evidence of wrongdoing."

Dunlap suspended Mordecai Miller, a New York revenue agent, Oct. 18 for refusing to tell the House Ways & Means Com. how much money he had & how he got it. 3 other New York agents—Ralph P. DeMayo, Jack Neustadt, William H. Dettmer Jr.—were suspended for similar reasons Oct. 19, and 2—Elias Schulman, Theodore Isaacs—were suspended Oct. 24. Dominic Vita, 55, head of the Inspection Div. of the Alcohol Tax Unit in Newark, N.J., was suspended Oct. 15 pending "investigation of serious charges." [See p. 324M]

Defense Deals Assailed. Alleged Army Engineer extravagance in contracting for rehabilitation of Sampson Air Force Base, N.Y. was attacked by a House Armed Services subcommittee Oct. 22. A decision to do the job in 30 instead of 90 days boosted the cost from the original $2,600,000 estimate to $6,330,000—including an $825,000 (15%) profit for the Five Boro Malan Co., the contractor. . . . The du Pont Co. Oct. 9 denied House Appropriations Com. charges of "waste & inefficiency" in building the South Carolina H-bomb plant. Mr. & Mrs. Walter W. Long and Walter Joseph Golosky were arrested Oct. 3 on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Govt. in purchases for the H-bomb plant. Long was employed by the plant's purchasing department. His wife and Golosky were accused of forming the Burns Distributing Co. and obtaining orders from him. [See p. 313F-J] . . . Kenneth C. Heavlin, 34, partner in the Versatile Engineering & Mfg. Co. of Wayne, Mich., was indicted in Detroit Oct. 19 on charges of buying surplus tank-support arms for $500 and reselling them to the Detroit Tank-Automotive Center for $43,502 as new. Alleged profit: 8,600%. [See p. 269G]

LABOR

N.Y. Dock Strike. A wildcat strike of AFL longshoremen started in Brooklyn Oct. 15, spread to other New York & New Jersey docks, made 22,000 to 30,000 dockworkers idle and virtually tied

*Signed by Pres. Truman Oct. 24; he simultaneously signed a bill reducing the maximum allowable size & weight of parcel post packages.

up the port by Oct. 23. Freight shipments were halted into the city and Boston, which was struck Oct. 22.

The strikers had walked out in protest against a contract negotiated by Joseph Patrick Ryan, 67, president for life of the AFL Intl. Assn. of Longshoremen, and ratified by a 10,912-3,593 membership vote Oct. 11. It provided for a basic wage of $2.10 an hour. This represented a 10¢ hourly raise—the limit allowed by the Wage Stabilization Board—instead of 25¢ as originally demanded by the union. The insurgents, headed by John Joseph (Gene) Sampson, 62, business agent of ILA Local 791 and an old rival of Ryan, insisted on reopening the contract. They also charged ballot cheating.

Anthony Anastasia & Gerardo (Jerry) Anastasio, dock bosses and brothers of alleged Murder, Inc. triggerman Albert Anastasia, tried in vain to get the men back to work. Ryan charged that the strikers were Communists and that Harry R. Bridges, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, had instigated the strike. The strikers and Bridges denied this. [See p. 309J; Vol. IX, 343A-B; VIII, 365H-K]

Plane Plant Strikes Halt. Members of the CIO United Auto Workers began returning to struck Wright Aeronautical Corp. plants in Woodridge & Garfield, N. J. Oct. 19 and to the Douglas Aircraft Co. plant in Long Beach, Calif. Oct. 22. They "recessed" their strikes in response to a request of Pres. Truman who had certified both strikes to the Wage Stabilization Board Oct. 12. The union refused WSB pleas that it also end a strike at 10 Borg-Warner Co. plants in 5 states. [See p. 326G]

The WSB settled its first dispute case Oct. 19 by proposing raises averaging 18¢ an hour for members of the CIO Steelworkers employed by the American Smelting & Refining Co. in Garfield, Utah [see p. 276E-F]. The board Oct. 19 announced acceptance of its first case voluntarily submitted by both parties—a dispute at the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Hanford, Wash. plant. Its decision here will be final. [See p. 338G]

Raises. United Air Lines signed a contract with the AFL Air Line Pilots Assn. Oct. 24 giving 1,000 pilots raises of about 16% subject to WSB approval. Captains will get up to $1,512 a month, co-pilots up to $906. Captains' pay will include 1½¢ a mile. [See p. 260L-M] . . . The WSB approved raises of $39 to $50 a month for ship radiomen by an 8-4 vote Oct. 11. This was in addition to a 6.2% raise for CIO American Radio Assn. members approved by the board last month. [See p. 301M] . . . The WSB Oct. 18 authorized over-ceiling raises for workers whose pay is less than that of others in comparable jobs. [See p. 276G] . . . The AFL Seafarers Intl. Union settled with Atlantic & Gulf Coast ship owners Oct. 9 for a 6.2% raise, a 40-hour work week and more vacation & pension benefits. [See 73K]

GENERAL

Remington Reindicted. William Walter Remington, ex-Govt. economist, was reindicted by a federal grand jury in New York Oct. 25 on perjury charges. He was accused of lying at his trial that he never passed Govt. secrets to a Soviet spy courier, never attended Communist Party meetings, never asked anyone to join the party, never paid any dues and did not know of the existence of the Young Communist League at Dartmouth when he was a student there. [See p. 269J]

Attacks Scored. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said in a Washington speech Oct. 8 that "reckless" attacks on the State Dept. were destroying confidence in "the whole structure of government." Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R., Md.) said in a Baltimore speech the same day that "the smear technique," "the big lie" & "the sly innuendo" were the greatest threats to personal freedom in the U.S. [See pp. 333A, 325D]

Brig. Gen. William M. Creasy of the Army Chemical Service, its top germ warfare expert, warned Oct. 23 that U.S. cities were vulnerable to 6 forms of biological war attack. 5 forms could be launched by saboteurs. [See p. 309G] . . . **Gen. Clifton B. Cates,** 58, revealed in Honolulu Oct. 21 that he will not retire when his 4-year term as commandant of the Marine Corps expires Jan. 1. He will be the 2d commandant in Marine history to accept a lower post. [See Vol. X, p. 284F] . . . **Air Force** minimum enlistments for non-commissioned women were lowered from 4 years to 3 Oct. 19. [See p. 309D] . . . **Brig. Gen. William H. Abendroth's** appointment as head of the Natl. Guard Bureau's Army Div. was announced Oct. 22. [See p. 243K-L] . . . **World War II** reserve commissions will remain in force until 6 months after the U.S. is no longer officially at war, Fed. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled in Alexandria, Va. Oct. 8. He denied a *habeas corpus* writ to Capt. William H. Miley, 43, Army reservist recalled in January . . . **Donald R. Wilson,** 34, of Clarksburg, W. Va., a member of ex-Defense Secy. Louis Johnson's law firm, was elected commander of the American Legion Oct. 18. [See p. 333M]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Socialist nominee Alfredo L. Palacios withdrew Oct. 22 from the Presidential race. He said it was impossible for him to campaign because of measures enforced by the Perón regime while the country is technically in a state of civil war. [See pp. 335D, 318E] . . . Pres. Juan D. Perón Oct. 17 ordered that Oct. 18, day after Argentina's annual Loyalty Day, be observed as St. Evita Day in honor of his wife. For the past 4 years the extra holiday has been called St. Perón Day. [See pp. 326L, 318F]

Venezuela. The governing Junta announced Oct. 22 that 9 persons were killed, 16 wounded & hundreds arrested as a result of the attempted Oct. 12 revolt. The Central U. of Venezuela in Caracas was placed under Govt. control Oct. 19 because of alleged rebel activity among students. Panama's Natl. Assembly passed a resolution Oct. 22 asking that Venezuela release 4,000 persons described as political prisoners. Junta member Col. Marcos Pérez Jimenez said Oct. 23 the attempted revolt had caused no change in plans for Venezuelan general elections next year. [See p. 335A]

Brazil's new Santos-São Paulo oil pipeline was opened Oct. 20. [See p. 318G] . . . **Colombian** Cabinet appointments: Carlos Villaveces to succeed Manuel Carvajal as Defense Min. Oct. 19; Camilo J. Cabal, 32, to succeed Alejandro Angel as Agriculture Min. Oct. 21. [See pp. 326N, 278E] . . . **Guatemala** has 262 labor unions with 175,000 members, the Govt. reported Oct. 21. They have made plans to merge in a single Guatemalan Confed. of Labor Unions affiliated with the leftist Latin American Confed. of Labor, of which Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico is president [see Vol. X, p. 110J]. Guatemalan court clerks ended Oct. 16 a 5-day strike for more pay. [See p. 303D]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 20

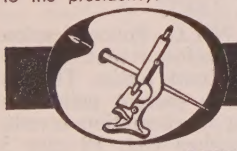
	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$22,105,000,000	$22,055,000,000	$23,291,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,385,000,000	$28,448,000,000	$27,228,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,314,000,000	$20,171,000,000	$16,090,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,155,531,249	$5,780,829,962	$8,781,546,131
England note circulation (£)	1,349,238,000	1,352,107,000	1,278,592,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,364,920	7,445,185	10,883,076
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	146.13	148.53	135.42
Bond sales	$15,513,000	$12,426,200	$17,680,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.02	99.41	101.98
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.81	$2.75⅝	$2.49
Corn price (bu.)	$2.06⅛	$2.07⅜	$1.81½
Cotton price (lb.)	$.3785	$.377	$.401
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	114,781	114,433	180,321
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,329,150	[r]6,337,600	5,851,750
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,865,000	11,075,000	11,486,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,160,380,000	7,155,921,000	6,508,591,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]868,683	858,750	888,559
PRICES:			
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.77	$6.79	$6.48
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]177.7	177.4	168.9
BUSINESS:	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. 1950**
Personal income rate§	[r]$254,400,000,000	$252,400,000,000	$227,700,000,000
Consumer buying (1935-39=100)‡	**Sept.** 328.0	**Aug.** 333.7	**Sept. 1950** 352.2
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Bd., 1935-39=100)	**This Week** [b]339	**Last Week** 318	**Year Ago** 322
Failures (Oct. 11)‡	126	133	188

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 10 [b]Oct. 13 [c]Oct. 6 [d]Oct. 16 [r]Record

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Gas Assn.	Geo. F. Mitchell of Chicago	Pres.	Oct. 17
American Pad & Textile Co.	Henri M. Marc	Pres.	Oct. 9
American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters	Carl M. Spero of N.Y.	Pres.	Sept. 19
American Society of Travel Agents	A. L. Simmons of N.Y.	Pres.‡	Oct. 23
American Transit Assn.	Col. Harley L. Swift of Harrisburg, Pa.	Pres.	Oct. 4
Assn. of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers	Erwin Di Cyan of N.Y.	Pres.	Oct. 23
Assn. of Iron & Steel Engrs.	I. N. Hull of Cleveland	Pres.	Oct. 2
Assn. of Natl. Advertisers	Wesley I. Nunn of Standard Oil of Indiana	Chrmn.	Sept. 24
N. W. Ayer & Sons	H. A. Batten	Chrmn.*	Oct. 23
	Warner S. Shelly	Pres.	Oct. 23
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	Hugh H. Cuthrell	Pres.	Sept. 26
Browne Vintners Co., Inc.	Oscar J. Wile	Chrmn.*	Sept. 25
	Ernest B. Beattie	Pres.	Sept. 25
Columbia Steel & Shafting Co.	E. L. Parker	Chrmn.*	Sept. 26
	George E. Parker	Pres.	Sept. 26
Curtiss-Wright Corp.	Roy T. Hurley	Chrmn.†	Oct. 1
Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn.	Leon A. Chapin	Pres.‡	Oct. 12
Engineers Council for Professional Development	Harry S. Rogers, Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst. pres.	Chrmn.‡	Oct. 19
R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc.	R. H. de Greeff	Chrmn.*	Sept. 24
Harrison & Richardson Arms Co.	Joseph H. Quick	Pres.	Sept. 30
Intl. Air Transport Assn.	Walter Berchtold of Swiss Air	Pres.	Sept. 14
Kraft Foods Co.	John H. Kraft	Chrmn.*	Sept. 17
	G. C. Pound	Pres.	Sept. 17
Luria Bros. & Co., Inc.§	Joel Claster	Pres.	Sept. 25
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Intl. Co.¶	Robert W. Young	Pres.	Oct. 11
Natl. Assn. for the Preservation of Free Enterprise	Zebulon Vance Woodward	Exec. Dir.	Oct. 9
Natl. Assn. of Food Chains	Geo. L. Clements of Chicago, Jewel Tea pres.	Chrmn.	Sept. 27
	John A. Logan of Washn.	Pres.‡	Sept. 27
Natl. Assn. of Women Lawyers	Mrs. Mary Zimmerman of Grosse Pointe, Mich.	Pres.	Sept. 15
Natl. Health & Welfare Retirement Assn.	Ralph Blanchard	Pres.	Sept. 27
N.Y. Clearing House Assn.	Alexander C. Nagle	Pres.	Oct. 2
North American Co.	J. Wesley McAfee	Pres.	Oct. 4
Pocahontas Fuel Co., Inc.	Armstrong R. Matthews	Pres.	Oct. 14
Radio Corp. of America	Mrs. Douglas Horton (Mildred McAfee), wartime Waves commander[1]	Dir.	Oct. 5
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.	Fortune Peter Ryan	Pres.[2]	Sept. 12
Universal Match Corp.	Aaron Fischer	Pres.[4]	Oct. 19
Virgin Islands Corp.[5]	Gordon Skeoch of St. Croix	Pres.[6]	Oct. 18
RESIGNATION			
Fed. Barge Lines[3]	D. L. Steele	Mgr.	Oct. 2

*Switches from president but continues as president announced Oct. 11 †Succeeds Paul V. Shields effective Dec. 31 ‡Reelected §See p. 296D ¶Formation [1]See Vol. VIII, p. 344A [2]Succeeds Maxwell V. Miller, who died Aug. 28 [3]Operated by Inland Waterways Corp., whose president, Albert C. Ingersoll, resigned in protest against Govt. control of the corporation [4]Succeeds S. M. Rosenberg [5]Federally chartered corporation for agricultural & economic rehabilitation of the islands [6]Succeeds Norman S. Olson; Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman denied Oct. 22 that there was any racial discrimination involved in abolition of the post of vice president, held by Axel Schade, a Negro, and failure to appoint Schade to the presidency.



ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

DON JUAN IN HELL. Seldom-performed 3d act (dream sequence) of George Bernard Shaw's "Man & Superman." Staged by Charles Laughton. Presented by Paul Gregory. Read without costumes or scenery by "The First Drama Quartette": Laughton, Charles Boyer, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Agnes Moorehead. Oct. 22 at Carnegie Hall for one performance.

THE FOURPOSTER. 2-character comedy about 35 years of marriage. By Jan de Hartog. Staged by José Ferrer. Produced by Playwrights Co. Cast: Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn. Oct. 24 at Ethel Barrymore Theater. (5-2-1)*

LOVE & LET LOVE. Louis Verneuil comedy about actress' love life. Staged by Verneuil. Presented by Anthony B. Farrell. Starring Ginger Rogers. In cast: Paul McGrath, Tom Helmore. Oct. 19 at Plymouth. (0-0-8)*

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 335L]

Communism. The U. of Calif. Board of Regents voted 3-7 Oct. 9 to rescind the so-called loyalty oath for which 8 faculty non-signers had been dropped since 1949. The move is not retroactive. 48 more on the faculty had refused to sign. [See p. 117L] . . . Dr. Richard N. Lewis, 35, who admitted he was a Communist while a college student in 1938-42, was acquitted Oct. 24 in Syracuse, N.Y. of a charge that he concealed his party membership when filing an Atomic Energy Comm. form in 1948. [See 77H]

NEW BOOKS

THE FLOWER IN THE GUTTER, by Ion Braby. Russian capture of Berlin. Oct. 22. (Dutton, $3.50)*

THE INDIGO BUNTING, A Memoir of Edna St. Vincent Millay, by Vincent Sheean. Tribute to great poet. Oct. 18. (Harper, 131 pp., $3.50)†

THE MAGIC CURTAIN, by Lawrence Langner. Autobiog. of patent lawyer & Theater Guild founder. Oct. 19. (Dutton, 498 pp., $6.60)†

MASTER PLAN, U.S.A., An Informal Report on America's Foreign Policy & the Men Who Make It, by John Fischer. Says U.S. is on right track in Cold War. Oct. 7. (Harper, 253 pp., $3)†

ON BEING NEGRO IN AMERICA, by J. Saunders Redding, professor. Plea for removal of race bars. Oct. 8. (Bobbs-Merrill, 156 pp., $3)†

VENTURE TO THE INTERIOR, by Laurens van der Post. Afrikander's explorations in Central Africa. Oct. 24. (Morrow, 253 pp., $3)†

THE VIKING, by Edison Marshall. Ogier the Dane chases pelf, glory & Morgana. Oct. 19. (Farrar, Straus & Young, $3.50)†

THE WANDERER, by Mika Waltari. Adventure in 16th century Arab world Oct. 19. (Putnam, $3.75)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Al Baker, 77, dean of the Society of American Magicians; Oct. 24 in New York.

Dr. Arthur W. Booth, 80, chairman of American Med. Assn. board 1937-43, foe of socialized medicine; Oct. 22 in Elmira, N.Y.

Dr. Vernon C. Branham, 61, criminologist, editor of *Journal of Criminal Psychopathology;* Oct. 23 in Washington.

Prince Carl (Oscar Carl Wilhelm), 90, uncle of King Gustav Adolf VI of Sweden, head of Swedish Red Cross 1906-45; night of Oct. 23-24 in Stockholm.

Elpidio Gonzalez, 70, Argentine Vice Pres. 1922-28, War Min. 1928-30; Oct. 18 in Buenos Aires.

Michael F. Greene, 67, pres. of United Hatters 1917-34, of its successor, United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers 1934-38, secretary until 1950; Oct. 20 in Clearwater, N.J.

Mark A. Huling, 67, trainer of famous seal Sharkey (he could imitate MGM's lion); Oct. 23 in Kingston, N.Y.

Bernhard Kellermann, 72, German novelist (*The Tunnel, Song of Friendship*); Oct. 17 in Soviet-zone Berlin suburb.

Tom D. McKeown, 74, Dem. member of Congress for 8 terms between 1916 & 1934; Oct. 22 in Ada, Okla.

Frederic A. Ogg, 73, author or co-author of over 20 books, mostly political science texts; Wisconsin U. professor for 39 years (until 1948); Oct. 23 in Madison, Wis.

Col. Robert Isham Randolph, 68, who headed private anti-crime group, "The Secret Six," which helped clean up Chicago in early 1930s; Oct. 18 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Countess of Sandwich (American-born Alberta Sturges), wife of 9th Earl of Sandwich; Oct. 24 in Hinchingbrooke, Eng.

Roger Livingston Scaife, 76, author (*Confessions of a Debutante*), director Harvard Press 1944-48; Oct. 19 in Boston.

James J. Strebig, 44, Associated Press aviation editor; Oct. 19 in Washington of cancer.

James V. Toner, 63, pres. of Boston Edison Co. since 1941; Oct. 19 in Newton, Mass.

Vice Adm. Clarence Stewart Williams, 88, who commanded U.S. Asiatic Fleet 1925-27; Oct. 24 in Charlottesville, Va.

SPORTS

Baseball. Lou Boudreau, 34, Cleveland mgr. in 1942-50 and an infielder for the AL Boston Red Sox this year, was signed Oct. 22 as Red Sox mgr. for 1952-53. He replaced Steve O'Neill, who was transferred to a job in the Red Sox farm club system. [See pp. 320H, 312K; Vol. X, 412E, 208G]

A House Judiciary Subcom. investigating baseball's operations reported in Washington Oct. 22 that salaries of 399 major league players in 1950 totaled $5,291,850. Median salary was $11,000 in the AL, $10,000 in the NL. Highest club payroll was the N.Y. Yankees' $488,500. Highest individual salary (recipient unidentified): $90,000. [See p. 248G]

Players' 1951 World Series shares announced Oct. 18:

Winning Yankees divided their part into 31 full shares of $6,446 each, 16 part shares. Giants divided 29 full shares of $4,951 each (record loser's share), 11 part shares. Players' pool based on first 4 games was record $560,562.37 (30% to clubs placing 2d to 4th in pennant race, remainder split 60-40 by Series winners & losers). 6-game Series receipts totaled $1,633,457.47. Each Series club management & major league got $206,969.11, baseball commissioner's office $245,018.63. Players' pension fund got $925,000 from TV rights, $150,000 from radio. [See pp. 328C-F; Vol. X, 428N]

Leo Durocher, 45, of the N.Y. Giants was named big league "manager of the year" in an AP poll of the Baseball Writers Assn. of America reported Oct. 24. [See pp. 328C, 320E-G]

A group of big league & PCL stars led by Joe DiMaggio & San Francisco mgr. Lefty O'Doul arrived in Tokio Oct. 17 for an exhibition tour of Japan & Korea. [See p. 328F; Vol. X, 422D]

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. LEAGUE (Pro.) OCT. 21

N.Y. Giants 26, Philadelphia 24
Cleveland 17, Pittsburgh 0
Chicago Bears 13, San Francisco 7
Los Angeles 28, Green Bay 0
Washington 7, Chicago Cards 3
N.Y. Yanks 24, Detroit 24

Washington Redskins signed Dick Todd, 37, their backfield coach, as head coach Oct. 19 after NFL Pres. Bert Bell ruled that Heartley (Hunk) Anderson, first choice for the job, is under contract to the Chicago Bears. Todd succeeds Herman Ball, who resumes as a Redskin scout. [See Vol. IX, 368H]

COLLEGE OCT. 20

Ark. 16, Texas 14
Baylor 40, Tex. Tech 20
Br. Young 20, Wyo. 20
Bos. U. 27, Col. Pac. 12
Cinci. 41, W. Res. 0
Colgate 32, Brown 14
Colo. 20, Kan. St. 7
Cornell 27, Yale 0
Dartmouth 14, Syr. 0
Detroit 19, Bos. C. 13*
Duke 55, VPI 6
Fla. 33, Vandblt. 13
Ga. Tech 27, Auburn 7
Harvard 22, Army 21
Holy Cross 53, NYU 6
Ind. 32, Ohio St. 10
Illinois 27, Wash. 20
Iowa St. 21, Mo. 14
Ky. 35, Villanova 13
Lehigh 21, Rutgers 6
LSU 7, Georgia 0
Maryland 14, N.C. 7
Miami 32, W&L 12*
Mich. 21, Iowa 0
Mich. St. 32, Penn St. 21
Minn. 39, Nebr. 20
Miss. 25, Tulane 6
N'west'n 16, Navy 7
Notre Dame 33, Pitt 0
Okla. 33, Kansas 21
Okla. A&M 27, Drake 14
Penn 28, Columbia 13
Princtn. 60, Lafyt. 7
Rice 28, SMU 7
S. Fran. 32, Fordm. 26
Stanfd. 21, S. Clara 14
Temple 13, Delaware 7
Tenn. 27, Alabama 13
TCU 20, Tex. A&M 14
Tulsa 27, Marqt. 21
UCLA 41, Oregon 0
USC 21, Calif. 14
Utah 17, Denver 14
†Virginia 34, VMI 14
Wake F. 27, G. Wash. 13*
Wash. St. 26, Ore. St. 13
W&M 35, N.C. St. 28
Wisc. 31, Purdue 7

*Oct. 19 †Virginia U. faculty recommended by 68-9 vote Oct. 17 that the school abolish athletic scholarships & subsidies to athletes and field "less professional" football teams. [See p. 328K-L]

Gambling Arrests. 3 ex-Kentucky U. basketball stars were arraigned in New York Oct. 23 on charges of having taken $500 each in bribes to "fix" a Kentucky-Loyola (Chicago) game March 14, 1949 in the Natl. Invitation Tournament at Madison Sq. Garden, New York. Kentucky was favored to win but lost, 67-56. The 3: ex-All Americans Alex Groza, 25, & Ralph Beard, 23, arrested in Chicago Oct. 19; Dale Barnstable, 26, arrested in Louisville Oct. 20. Groza & Beard, now stars & part owners of the Indianapolis Olympians of the Natl. Basketball Assn., were suspended by the NBA and ordered Oct. 22 to sell their stock in the club. Gamblers allegedly involved in the fix: Nick Englisis, Nate Brown. [See pp. 304H, 136D]

Indicted in Providence, R. I. Oct. 19 on charges of attempting to fix horse races at Lincoln Downs & Narragansett tracks: jockeys Carroll Haire, Richard Lawless & Richard Williams; alleged gamblers Paul Kanall, Bob Crocker & a man identified only as Al.

Horse Racing. Counterpoint, Dave Gorman up, won the $53,700 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 13 (for $35,600) and the $53,900 Empire City Racing Assn. Gold Cup at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 20 (for $35,800). [See p. 200M] . . . Winner of Caulfield Cup classic in Melbourne, Australia Oct. 20: Basha Felika, Neville Sellwood up. . . . Selima Stakes at Laurel, Md. Oct. 13: won by Maine Chance Farm's Rose Jet, Eric Guerin up, for $38,380. [See p. 328L-M] . . . $24,000 Grand Natl. steeplechase at Belmont Park Oct. 12: won by Mrs. Ogden Phipps' Oedipus, Albert Foot up, for $16,750.

$44,100 Breeders Futurity in Lexington, Ky. Oct. 20: won by Harvorvale Stable's Alladier. . . . $25,000 Gotham Trot in Yonkers, N.Y. Oct. 18: won by Pronto Don, Benny Schue driving, for $11,250. [See p. 328M]

Marksmanship. U.S. pistol championships in San Francisco Oct. 5: men's won by Huelet Benner, 33, of Ft. Knox, Ky. with score of 2,629 out of possible 2,700, women's by Gloria Jacobs Norton of Woodland, Calif. with 2,497. [See p. 280F-G]

Polo. For natl. open title in Westbury, N.Y. Sept. 30: Milwaukee 6, Meadow Brook (Westbury) 2. [See p. 87L; X, 312J]

Track. Czechoslovakia reported Sept. 29 these new unofficial world records by distance runner Emil Zatopek: 20,000 meters (about 12 mi.) in 59 mins. 51.8 secs.: 10 mi. in 48 mins. 12 secs.; 20,052 meters covered in one hour of running. [See Vol. X, p. 328E] . . . An unofficial world record of 7 mins. 30.6 secs. for the 2-mi. relay was set by a British team in London Sept. 26.

Natl. Boxing Assn. announced plans Oct. 11 for stricter enforcement of a rule that champions must defend their titles at least every 6 months or lose NBA recognition. . . . **Boston Bruins** of the Natl. Hockey League were taken over by the Boston Garden-Arena Corp. Oct. 11 as it bought controlling stock. Walter A. Brown replaced Weston W. Adams as club president. [See pp. 280J-K, 104E-F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Cicero Riot Probe. A special federal grand jury was impaneled in Chicago Oct. 22 to investigate the July 10-12 riots that occurred when a Negro tried to move into an apartment in an all-white Cicero, Ill. community. The Cook County grand jury which investigated previously has been criticized for failing to act against the rioters. Charges against 5 persons, including the Negro's attorney, whom it accused of conspiracy to incite the riot and devalue property were thrown out Oct. 11 & 22. Of 99 persons arrested in the riot, 44 were acquitted, 9 fined $10 each and one $25 for unlawful assembly with 55 to be tried. [See p. 312N]

Raft Voyage. 2 unmarried young couples landed the 12-by-20-ft. raft *Lethargia* in New Orleans Oct. 21 after drifting 1,800 miles down the Mississippi from New Kensington, Pa. where they had started July 15. The voyage, a sociological experiment in small-group living, produced no romances, they said. The voyagers: Mary Ellen McCrady, 24, U. of Michigan sociology student, leader of the expedition; Geraldine Frederica Garcia, 24, Boston artist; Milton Bordon, 30, New Bedford, Mass. forester; Don Brown, 23, U. of Michigan student.

Air Crashes. 23 persons were killed when a Queen Charlotte Airlines PBY flying boat crashed Oct. 17 on Mt. Benson near Nanaimo, B.C. A USAF Stratofreighter with 11 aboard was lost at sea between the Azores & Massachusetts Oct. 15. [See 304P]

Ship Sinks. 17 crewmen died and 6 were saved when the U.S. ore ship *Southern Isles* broke in 2 and sank in an Atlantic gale 200 miles south of Cape Hatteras, N.C. Oct. 5. [See p. 286A]

Other Disasters. 448 persons were reported killed by a typhoon which hit southern Japan Oct. 4. [See p. 320P] . . . At least 109 persons died in heavy rains and gales in Italy Oct. 22. [See Vol. X, p. 264P] . . . 32 persons were killed by earthquakes on Formosa Oct. 22-23. [See p. 264L] . . . A gas explosion killed 10 men in a Trotter Coal Co. mine near Morgantown, W. Va. Oct. 15. [See p. 40J] . . . 9 persons were killed when a tractor's bulldozer blade sliced through a passing truck loaded with Indians near Casa Grande, Ariz. Oct. 20. . . . Corrected death toll in the sinking of the fishing boat *Jack*: 45. [See p. 286A]

Prison Riot. 1,300 inmates of the West Virginia State Penitentiary in Moundsville staged a 22-hour mutiny Oct. 16-17. Guards armed with machine guns held them at bay in the prison yard until they gave up from hunger.

Jersey Police Chief Slain. Fred Stengle, 53, Ft. Lee, N.J. chief of police, was found shot to death in a patch of woods just outside of town Oct. 6. Stengel, Ft. Lee Mayor Charles A. Heft and Police Comm. Rocco Ciccone were indicted Oct. 3 on charges of failing to investigate gambling operations of Joe Adonis (Doto) and others. Police listed his death as suicide and said he apparently died Oct. 3. (Newark, N.J. Police Comm. George Kaas resigned Sept. 21 in a police shakeup resulting from a gambling & corruption investigation and was replaced by Arthur A. Weller, 51, Sept. 22.) [See pp. 320P, 240N]

N.Y. Police Win on Retirement. A N.Y.C. Police Pension Law amendment requiring 30 days' notice before retirement was ruled unconstitutional by N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Thomas Corcoran Oct. 5. It had been enacted to prevent policemen from retiring in order to avoid testifying in corruption investigations. Police Comm. George P. Monaghan Oct. 18 gave 3 inspectors and 4 deputy inspectors the option of retiring or being demoted to captain and dismissed a sergeant and 6 patrolmen involved in the Brooklyn gambling scandal. [See pp. 152N, 304M]

Married. H. Earl Hoover, 60, wealthy vacuum cleaner manufacturer, and Miriam Ulbinen, his former wife's maid for 16 years; Oct. 2 in Denver. Dorothy Higgs Cleary Hoover divorced him Aug. 2 charging cruelty . . . Jack Norworth, 72, vaudeville star, composer (*Shine on Harvest Moon*), and Mrs. Amy Swor, 56, widow of comedian Bert Swor; Oct. 17 in Lovington, N.M. (his 4th) . . . Princess Gabrielle of Liechtenstein, a widow, and Lt. Col. Harrison Dey Blair, U.S. Air Force; Oct. 19 & 20 (civil & church ceremonies) . . . Ralph Theodore Branca, Brooklyn pitcher, and Ann Patricia Mulvey, whose parents own ¼ of the team; Oct. 20 in New York. [See p. 320G] . . . Ida Lupino, 33, actress, and Howard Duff, 36, actor, in Glenbrook, Nev. Oct. 21 (her 3d, his first). She won a divorce from producer Collier H. Young in Minden, Nev. Oct. 20 (cruelty). [See VIII, 264M-N]

Frederick O. Bezner's death Oct. 17 was listed as a suicide in Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 23. [See p. 336D-E]